

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1839.

NO. 2.—VOL. 54.

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BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
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TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



In addition to my large and splendid stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-41

NEW GOODS.

ORRIS & BERTLEY,
(No. 37, Main-Street.)

ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and well selected assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

MERCHANDISE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, viz:—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets;
French, British and American Prints;
Brown and Bleached Cotton;
Flannels and Blankets;
Muslin De Lains, in great variety;
Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets;
Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS, for Gentlemen;
Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS;
also, Stair and Passage Carpets;
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GROCERIES.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48-2m

NEW GOODS.

RAINEY & FERGUSON,
(No. 25, Main-Street.)

HAVE just received an extensive and well assorted stock of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
Their Goods were selected with great care in the Philadelphia and New York markets, and comprise nearly every article in the Staple and Fancy line, viz:—
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Prints, British and American Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, &c. &c.
Silks of the latest styles—Worsted Goods of all kinds for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Mouseline de Laines, &c. &c.
Also, a large lot of Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-2m

New Goods.

THE subscriber having recommenced the Mercantile Business in this City, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. L. Winter and lately by T. N. Gaines, No. 27, Main-st., one door above Huggins's Corner, respectfully informs his friends and the trading public, that he is receiving and opening a large, fashionable and General Assortment of FALL & WINTER MERCHANDISE, consisting in part of the following, viz:—
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

In the above stock will be found a handsome assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of new style; French worsted Muslin Capes and Collars, Muslin Delaines, Embroidered Tippet Cloth, figured and plain; French Merinos, Silks, Satins, French Chintz, large rich Broche, Harlequin and Worsteds Showies, and Worsted Handkerchiefs, for winter wear, with a great variety of seasonable GOODS not enumerated; all of which have been bought with care and attention in the Eastern markets, upon such terms as will enable me to offer them very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons visiting this market will please give me a call, as it is my intention to keep good and desirable articles, and to offer them as low as any shop in the West. Call and look any how.

Jeans, Linseys, Socks, Tow and Flax Linen, Feather, and Bacon, taken at the market prices for Goods.
J. G. MORRISON.
Lexington, October 1838—42-2m



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddle's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.
The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to
FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.
FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESSES, WHIPS, &c. &c. very low, as I am determined to leave the state.
Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41-41

Marble Factory, North Upper Street, Corner of Short Street.



RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have a general assortment of every article in his line of business, viz:—

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones; Door Sills and Steps; Window Sills and Heads; Paint Stones and Mullers; Stones for Saddlers; Imposing Stones for Printers; Marble Frames for Fire Places; Mortars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk Pump and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and executed in the best manner. Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monuments, European and American.

I flatter myself, that, having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.

Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought to my Shop.
P. D.
Lexington, October 25, 1838 44-3m—Obs.

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CATCHEL & TILSON, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice WINES and LIQUORS, he is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of Goods in his line, which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.
He is prepared to do a General Commission and Forwarding Business. Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.
BEN. F. CRITCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837 51-41

RELIANCE LINE OF STAGES.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Ann Streets, directly opposite Weisiger's Inn. THE RELIANCE LINE commenced its regular trips on Sunday morning, October 14th. It leaves Frankfort every other morning, (on the arrival of the Lexington Cars) for Louisville—through in 9 hours.

Returning—leaves Louisville on the succeeding day, at 4 o'clock in the morning—through in the same time.
FARE—Four Dollars.
GRIFFIN & McCARAN, Props.
Frankfort, Oct. 20, 1838 43-1a \$3.—Commonwealth.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to cold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watch-Maker and Jeweler) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Liquors, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Chesapeake. The Stock is worth between \$3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.
S. C. TROTTER.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-41

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs's office.
July 19, 1837 22-41

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-41

GOELICKES

Matchless Sanative

DANIEL BRADFORD,

MAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 25, Main-street.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

Nov. 29.

MISCELLANY.

BILL JOHNSON AND HIS DAUGHTER.

A correspondent of the Chronicle, in his sketches of the frontier, makes the following mention of this celebrated man, the Rob Roy of the north, and his daughter. We are a little romantic, and confess we are almost obnoxious to the charge of being 'Byronic.' Bill Johnson and his daughter will live in after times; a story so tinged with romance as theirs is, will not be suffered to die unsung, and the 'Maid of the Thousand Isles,' like the 'Lady of the Lake,' will serve as a theme for some romantic poet, who, from her adventures, will weave a tale to amuse the fancy and charm the mind.

"I have seen 'Bill Johnson?' 'Vell vot it?" Nothing! only he is a very ordinary looking personage, with whose history you are pretty well acquainted, and who, like many better men, becomes stripped of half his interest by having an exhibition made of his person.

You have heard of his daughter Kate? the 'Maid of the thousand Islands?' Here she is, at my elbow. I will endeavor to describe her to you, while she amuses herself at the other side of the room in writing—(which writing I strongly suspect is of the purport of a despatch to her father, advising him the arrival at this place, last evening, of a detachment of U. S. troops from Sackett's Harbor, and that it has taken quarters nearly in front of her maternal domicile.) It would be proper to begin with her age, and such is the frankness of her disposition that my query to her would meet with a ready response—but really, I cannot overcome a native hesitation I have in being too curious in such matters, and I'll state her age eighteen; she is about the height of Mrs. Rogers, formerly of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Theaters; in face, much like the late Mrs. Rowbotham; in gait, not unlike Mrs. Richardson—in manner, an American lady, unfamiliar with 'town ways,' and quite alive with sentiment. She is for all the world, just such a creature as a Byronic young gentleman would be most likely to fall head and ears in love with.

The stories of her adventures in her light bark among the thousand Islands, are not exaggerated. In the stormiest weather, she will brave its peltings, and unaccompanied, will ply her little paddle, where not one landsman in a thousand dare follow. I owe her an apology for thus attempting her portrait, and she will find it in the history of the border, while it records the disastrous effects of her father's ill directed zeal, and unrequited sacrifice, will eloquently attest the devotion of the best of daughters.

Johnson himself is in this vicinity, and for him there is but one feeling—commiseration. He is poor and friendless, and, I think, without the solace of an approving conscience. Hunted from cave to cave, from shore to shore, heavy rewards offered for his apprehension by American authorities, he presents indeed a pitiable spectacle.

*She is the blood relative on the maternal side to the Randolph family of Virginia.
†Among the many and heterogeneous articles that fell into the hands of our troops after the battle of Prescott, was the delicate skill here alluded to. As soon as Col. Worth was informed of the fact, he promptly returned it to its fair owner, with many regrets that the lady's sports had been interfered with.

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ROMANCE AND REALITY.

If we remember right, we copied, some time ago, from a Boston paper, an account of a runaway affair, in which a brave girl, and a coward lover were the principal characters. The scene was a ferry—time, mid-winter; and the point of the story was, that the fearful lover had not courage enough to trust his precious person to the ferry boat, and the danger of the ice encumbered stream, although exhorted and stimulated by the example of his intended, for whom angry waves and floating ice had no terrors, when matrimony and the residence of a clergyman, on the opposite bank, were full in view. She was willing to dare the perils of the voyage, but his nerves were weak; and at length, with a just contempt for a lover so cowardly, she gave him his dismissal on the spot, and with her bridesmaid returned, unmarried, to the house of her guardian, whose opposition to the match had driven her to the choice of an elopement.

Another number of the 'far west' paper, in which the story first appeared, has found its way to the Atlantic borders; and in it we find the sequel of the tale, which we give in the language of the writer; who by the way, avers with all solemnity, that it is no coinage of the brain, but strict though quite poetical reality. The story is related by a correspondent of the Backwoodsman, published somewhere in Illinois.

N. Y. Com.

You will remember enclosing to me, about two months after the story appeared in the Backwoodsman, a letter from a young man in Boston, earnestly requesting to be made acquainted with her name and residence. If he expressed it, 'she has a local habitation and a name,' and the account is not the coinage of some fertile imagination.

I gave him the information he requested, and the whole affair passed entirely from my mind, except when recalled by seeing the story copied into the various periodicals of the day.

Shortly after business called me to Galena, where I remained till within the last four weeks. I was descending to St. Louis with a cargo of lead, and delayed the steamer nearly an hour at the landing where the lovers crossed the Mississippi last winter.

While taking on board and landing freight, I received a polite note signed by a lady, who requested me to call upon her in the cabin of the

Fulton, another boat, which was also receiving passengers and freight. I accepted the invitation, and to my surprise, was met at the door by an old acquaintance, the heroine of the runaway match. Seizing me eagerly and affectionately by the hand, she introduced me to Mr. —, as her husband! I was taken by surprise, but in a moment recovered my self-possession, and cordially accepted the proffered hand. I instantly recollected that his name was that of the young gentleman from Boston, whose letters of inquiry I had received from you, and answered.

I will spare you the incidents of their first acquaintance. It is sufficient to say that he came to Illinois immediately after receiving my letter, obtained an introduction to Miss A. and presented to her guardian unquestionable evidence of his good character, the high standing and wealth of his family. In short, he won her heart and hand, with the full approbation of her prudent guardian.

I sportively asked her why she did not wait till the ice ran in the river, when she could make a trial of the courage and disinterestedness of her caro sposo. She cast a look filled with tenderness and confidence upon her husband, and said in a playful manner, 'I urged Edward to wait till winter, but he would not.'

They were on their way to Boston.

ANECDOTE.—PUTNAM AND THE BRITISH OFFICER.

It is well known that in the time of the old French war, much jealousy existed between the British and Provincial officers. A British Major deeming himself insulted by General (then Captain) Putnam, sent him a challenge. Putnam instead of giving a direct answer, requested the pleasure of a personal interview with the Major. He came to Putnam's tent and found him seated on a small keg, quietly smoking his pipe, and demanded what communication, if any, Putnam had to make. 'Why you know,' said Putnam, 'I'm but a poor miserable Yankee, that never fired a pistol in my life, and you must perceive, that if we fight with pistols, you must have an undue advantage over me—here are two powder kegs—I have bored a hole and inserted a slow match in each, so if you will be so good as to seat yourself there, I will light the matches, and he who dares sit the longest without squinting shall be called the bravest fellow.'

The tent was full of officers and men, who were hugely tickled at this strange device of the 'old wolf,' and compelled the Major by their laughter and exhortations to *squat*. The signal was given, and the matches lighted. Putnam continued smoking quite indifferently without watching at all the progressive diminution of the matches: but the British officer, though a brave fellow, could not help casting, longing, lingering looks downwards, and his terrors increased as the length of the match diminished. The spectators withdrew one by one to get out of the reach of the expected explosion. At length, when the fire was within an inch of the keg, the Major, unable to endure longer, jumped up, and drawing out his match, cried out, 'Putnam this is wilful murder, draw out your match, I yield.'

'The d—!' cried Putnam, 'my dear fellow don't be in such a hurry, they're nothing but kegs of onions.'

'The d—!' cried Putnam, 'my dear fellow don't be in such a hurry, they're nothing but kegs of onions.'

ANNIHILATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

It is now ascertained, and is capable of the clearest proof, that the simple elements of which all substance is composed cannot by any conceivable means be destroyed—they may indeed be so changed as not to present the least resemblance to their previous forms—they may be dissipated into invisible vapor, and be apparently annihilated; but we learn from the science of Chemistry, that in every shape the same elements remain inextinguishable and unaltered. The phenomena of solution affords some of the most obvious illustrations of complete changes produced in bodies without causing their annihilation.

If a piece of silver be immersed in diluted nitric acid, in a short time the silver will be entirely dissolved. Its hardness, its lustre, its tenacity, its specific gravity, all the characteristics, which distinguish it as a metal, are gone. Its very form has vanished, and the hard, splendid, ponderous and opaque metal, which a few minutes before was immersed in the mixtures, is apparently annihilated. The liquid however remains as limpid as before; it presents no difference in appearance to indicate a change; what then has become of the solid piece of solid silver which was placed in the liquid? must we conclude that it is annihilated? Put some pieces of copper into the solution and the silver will reappear and fall into the bottom of the glass in small brilliant metallic crystals. Though solution is one of the simplest processes of nature, the limited faculties of man will not permit him to comprehend the mode in which it operates. There is not one phenomenon of nature that the mind of man can fully comprehend, and after pursuing the enquiry as far as the mental capacity will admit, he is still obliged to confess that there is an operating power beyond the reach of comprehension.

THE USE OF FIRE ARMS.

The constant murders by pistols, rifles and Bowie-knives occurring in the western sections of our country, and set down as 'unfortunate casualties,' 'unpleasant affairs,' and 'unpleasant disputes,' are a great disgrace to the laws—to humanity, and to our national character. The most trifling dispute at table, or difference of opinion, or high word, is followed by a blow, and then out Bowie knife and commit murder—or perchance horsemanship the offending party, and then draw pistols on each other, and one or both are killed. This is not duelling—this is not a fair, organized, and arranged meeting to settle a great wrong—it is ruffianism, brutality, horrid passion, followed by open assassination; and until a few of the survivors are hanged, we shall have no end of these scenes. As long as deadly weapons are carried about the person, they will be used in provocation. A very passionate man may draw on a slight insult and knife his adversary, and yet be very sorry for it, and his whole life may be embittered by the recollections of the event. Throw away your weapons, and then hang the man as high as Haman, who shoots or kills an unarmed person, no matter what the quarrel may be.—N. Y. Star.

From the Ohio Statesman, of December 21.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

At 3 o'clock on yesterday, both branches of the Legislature met in the Hall of the House of Representatives and proceeded to ballot for a U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the Hon. Thomas Morris after the 3d day of March next; when BENJAMIN TAPPAN, was elected on the first ballot by the following vote—

Benjamin Tappan,	57
Thomas Ewing,	50
Reuben Wood,	1

The whole number of votes in the General Assembly, is 108—57 democrats and 51 federalists. Mr Ewing it will be seen did not command the whole federal vote. It is proper to say that Mr Wood was not a candidate. The lobes were very much crowded and the hoco pocs were all hopes that the democrats would be divided. But thanks to the honest firmness of the Democratic members, they have again taught whiggery and all its isms, that when men are united on principles, they are invincible! That they are ready to make all personal sacrifice when their country demands it. In fact, we never saw a time when the democratic party were so perfectly united on every principle of the National Administration as at present. It is as highly complimentary to Mr Van Buren, and most richly does he deserve it. For had he faltered in the great measures so necessary to wrest the Government from the influences of monied institutions, the days of this republic would have been short.

From the Ohio Statesman.

We have just time to notice that a great number of Democratic visitors now here with the members of the Legislature met Judge Tappan in the large Hall of the American Hotel last evening, where unusual good cheer prevailed and a good number of patriotic toasts were drank and stirring speeches made.

In reply to a complimentary toast, the Senator elect replied in a neat and most satisfactory manner. He dwelt with effect on the slanders that had been put in circulation as to his being an abolitionist, and was responded to with the most thrilling acclamations. On this head, as well as others, his views correspond entirely with the present Administration, and the present majority in Congress. We scarcely ever saw more good feeling, or an evening pass off more speedily.

DEATH OF ROBERT FURLONG, Jr.

Doubtless all our readers remember the trial of Richard P. Robinson, for the murder of Ellen Jewett, and equally well that the individual whose name heads this paragraph was a most material witness for the accused, he having proved an alibi in the case. In October last, he took passage on board the brig Wixford, Captain Munday, for Porto Cabello, and on the third day out he began to evince symptoms of aberration of mind, evidently the prelude of an attack of delirium tremens.

While in this situation, he would mutter incoherent sentences about Robinson and Ellen Jewett, and as his paroxysms increased in violence, his conduct grew more outrageous, and his constant exclamations were that Ellen Jewett was before him. He got on deck and could not be persuaded to come below, declaring that Ellen Jewett, was in the cabin concealed. As the attack subsided, he became more calm, and while sane stated to one of the officers of the vessel and a fellow passenger, a physician; that when, on the trial, he swore to the fact of Robinson being in his store on the night of the murder, he believed it as firmly as that he lived, and would have sworn to the same thing again, but that now he was perfectly convinced that such was not the fact, and that he was innocent of any evil intention.

On the second day his malady grew worse, and it was proposed to confine him, but he perched himself upon the gunwale of the vessel, and declared that if any one approached him he would jump overboard. After several attempts to induce him to come aboard, he sprang into the sea, and a tub and ropes were at once thrown to him, but he sank without attempting to reach them. A seaman on board the vessel then seized a plank and jumped overboard, reached the unfortunate man, but by the time he was got on board, life was extinct, and all attempts to resuscitate him proved vain. Next day the body was committed to the deep, with due solemnity.

THE USE OF FIRE ARMS.

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The difficulties at Harrisburg having been settled, as we mentioned in our last, Mr Hopkins, the Speaker of the Democratic branch of the House of Representatives resigned his office, and was re-elected Speaker, by a large majority.

Mr Brown, a Democratic Senator from Philadelphia, who had previously been excluded by false returns, was declared by the Senate as duly elected and admitted to take his seat. The Governor's message was received, and the Legislature adjourned, to meet again on the 12th of January. Governor Porter is to be inaugurated on the 15th.

Having heard it repeatedly stated that President Van Buren had yielded to the call of Gov. Ritner, and sent an officer to Harrisburg with power to call out the regular forces of the United States, we give the letter of Ritner, and the Secretary of War's reply, as communicated to Congress by the President. The whole of the correspondence is too voluminous for our paper.

HARRISBURG, (PA.) Dec. 7, 1838.

SIR: It is my exceedingly unpleasant duty officially to inform you that such a state of domestic violence exists at this place as has put an end, for the present, to all the exercise of the regular functions of the State Government. The Senate of the State has been compelled, by intimidation, to break up in confusion. The duly appointed presiding officer of the House of Representatives was prevented from calling the House to order at the hour to which it stood adjourned, and was ejected from the hall by violence. The State Department is closed, and I have not deemed it safe or prudent to proceed to the Executive chamber since the first disturbance, which took place on the 4th instant.

Under this state of things, I have thought it my duty to the good citizens of this Commonwealth, and to law and order, to lay the foregoing facts before you, and to request you, in accordance with the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, to take measures to protect this State against the effects of the domestic violence which is now in existence.

That there may be no doubt in your mind as to the propriety of your interference at the present moment, without an application to the Legislature, it is only requisite to say that I have been officially informed that neither branch of the Legislature can, with freedom and safety, meet for the transaction of business; and, further, that though the Legislature of this State annually convenes on the first Tuesday in December, I have not yet been officially informed in the usual manner of its organization. I therefore do not believe that the Legislature can be convened, or that it is already in session.

On yesterday I made a formal application to Capt. E. V. Sumner, commanding the United States dragoons and other forces at Carlisle, for the assistance of his command, of which the accompanying papers will exhibit a copy, together with a copy of my reply.

For the full information of your Excellency, I enclose the copy of a proclamation which I have issued on the occasion, together with a published statement of the facts connected with the riot in the Senate chamber, signed by a majority of the Senators, and the material facts of which have been sworn to by the Speaker and other members of the Senate, and other published documents.

It is proper to state that the most active leaders of the mob are J. J. McCahen, of the Philadelphia post office, Charles F. Muench, a deputy marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and Penniman, said to be an officer of the custom-house at Philadelphia.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. RITNER.

To his Excellency MARTIN VAN BUREN,
President of the United States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 11, 1838.

SIR:—The letter addressed by your Excellency to the President of the United States, under date of the 7th inst. was received yesterday morning and referred to this Department, where it has received that respectful and earnest consideration to which the high source whence it emanates, and the importance of the subject entitled it.

In this communication your Excellency informs the President that such a state of domestic violence exists at Harrisburg as to put an end, for the present, to all the exercise of the regular functions of the State Government, and renders it your duty to request the President, in accordance with the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, to take measures to protect the State of Pennsylvania, against the effects of the domestic violence which your Excellency affirms to be there in existence.

The clause of the Constitution to which your Excellency refers, and the act passed in pursuance thereof, authorize the President to call out the militia only on the application of a Legislature of the State, or of the Executive of a State, when the Legislature cannot be convened. The nature of the President's duty being, therefore, discretionary, it is incumbent upon him to exercise the utmost care in examining into all the circumstances of the case, as well as to determine whether the occasion contemplated by the law has occurred.

The commotion which now threatens the peace of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not appear to arise from any opposition to the laws; but grows out of a political contest between different members of the Government, most, if not all, of them admitted to be the legal representatives of the people constitutionally elected, about their relative rights, and especially in reference to the organization of the popular branch of the Legislature.

To interfere in any commotion growing out of a controversy of so grave and delicate a character by the Federal authority, armed with the military power of the Government, would be attended with the most dangerous consequences to our republican institutions. In the opinion of the President his interference in any political commotion in a State, would only be justified by the application for it being clearly within the meaning of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and of the act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, and where the domestic violence brought to his notice is of such a character that the State authorities, civil and military, after having been duly called upon, have proved inadequate to suppress it.

The law, as has been already stated, requires

that the interference of the Federal Government should be moved by the Legislature of the State unless it cannot be convened; and notwithstanding the Speaker of the Senate states on the 4th inst., that the body over which he presides cannot assemble, and your Excellency, in your communication of the 7th inst. expresses the opinion that the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot be convened, still, from subsequent information, which although not official, comes in a form sufficiently authentic to entitle it to credit, it appears that both branches of the legislature were in session in the Capitol of the State on the 8th inst. and transacted business there; and that the Senate received messages from the House of Representatives on this day. If this be so and there is no reason to doubt the fact, the Legislature of the State has been convened since the date of your Excellency's letter. Nor does it appear, either from your Excellency's letter or the public documents which accompanied it, that the civil or military authorities of the State have refused to perform their respective duties in suppressing any existing disturbances.

Your Excellency does not even allude to their being inadequate to suppress the domestic violence of which you complain, or to protect the Legislature in the performance of its official duties either at the seat of Government or elsewhere else they may be convened. It appears on the contrary, that a portion of the militia of the State, who were warned by your Excellency in your proclamation of the 4th inst. an authentic copy of which accompanies your letter, to hold themselves in readiness to repair to the seat of Government, have in pursuance of the further requisition, and in compliance with your Excellency's order, actually proceeded in force to Harrisburg.

Under all these circumstances, the President thinks he shall best discharge the delicate and responsible duties imposed upon him by the Constitution and the laws, by abstaining from adopting the measure indicated by your Excellency's application, at all events, until it shall have appeared that the State authorities are inadequate to preserve the public peace, and until his intervention is called for by the Legislature of the State, according to the constitution and laws, or the impracticability of convening that body made certain.

With regard to the circumstance mentioned by your Excellency, of certain officers of Government being present at Harrisburg and acting as active leaders of the mob, the President has directed inquiry to be made into the facts, and your Excellency may be assured that justice shall be done in the premises. Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency JOSEPH RITNER,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A slip from the New York Journal of Commerce, of the evening of 29th December, has the following intelligence:—

A FLEET OF PACKETS ARRIVED NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Five packet ships from Europe have arrived this afternoon, viz—*the Europe*, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool Nov. 12; *the Sheridan*, Capt. Depyster, Liverpool, Nov. 14th; *Columbus*, Capt. Cropper, Nov. 20th; *Francis*, 1st. Pell, Havre, Nov. 8th; *Emerald*, Capt. Ome, Nov. 16th. We are indebted to Capt. Cropper, of the *Columbus*, for London papers to the evening of Nov. 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th.

The news by these arrivals, politically speaking, is of but little interest. The English Tory papers are fanning the embers for a war with Russia, and some of the Whig papers speak in the same strain. They pretend that Russia is interfering to prevent the execution of the treaty recently concluded between England and the Porte.

The Passengers by the *Garrick*, hence 25th October, reached Liverpool Nov. 10th, in the steamer from Waterford, having been received on board while the ship was in the channel, detained by adverse winds.

All the coming packets are full of goods, and making capital freights. The freight list of the *Europe* is £1500 and the *Columbus* £1800.

The Royal William was advertised to start for New York December 15th, taking no freight, and the Liverpool Jan. 10th. The Liverpool Times estimates that the wheat crop in England this year is one fourth part less than in 1835 and 1837.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the Duke of Normandy, who is now in England, and claims to be the son of the unfortunate Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The Duke was wounded in the arm by a pistol ball. A man by the name of Desires Rousseau, was arrested as the author of the attempt.

Affairs in Spain are in statu quo. There has been very little fighting of late.

Fifty-five Carlist prisoners had been shot at Valencia, by way of reprisal for a like number of Queen's troops (prisoners) who had been shot by the Carlist General Cabrera.

A laborer by the name of Damberger died lately at Ernstbrunn, Austria, at the age of 130 years. He was never married till he was a 100 years old. Better late than never.

London, Nov. 19th, evening.—Consols for the account closed at 94.

London, Nov. 19.—*Steam to New York*.—It will be seen, on reference to the advertisement, the Royal William, Lieutenant Swainson, R. N. is to sail for New York on the 15th of next month. The number of passengers will be limited, in order to afford ample accommodation for those who may take berth. No goods will be taken on freight, and the steamer will, therefore, be enabled to carry a full supply for the voyage.

Iron Vessels.—Mr John Laird, builder of the Rainbow steamer, which makes the most rapid passage ever made between London and Antwerp and vice versa, has now laid down, at his yard, North Birkenhead, half a dozen vessels which will be wholly constructed of iron.—Among them is a steamer of nearly 600 tons. The Ironside, the first iron ship built in this part, sailed on Wednesday, for Penumbuco. She looked extremely well, as she proceeded down the river. Next day she was seen, off the Kish Bank, all well. We have heard that the President, intended as the companion of the British Queen, in the New York trade, will be constructed of iron. Her tonnage will, it is said, exceed 2500 tons, and she is expected to carry 1500 tons of fine goods.

Great Export of Goods to America.—The ship-

ments of manufactured goods to the United States are, the season of the year considered, very extensive. The New York packet ships get nearly full cargoes. The *Sheridan*, which sailed on Wednesday, having had upwards of £1500 freight on board. The packet ship *Columbus*, which sailed yesterday morning, had a full cargo of manufactured goods; and the packet ships *George Washington* and *U. States* will, it is expected, be quite full also.

The American Trade.—We congratulate our fellow townsmen upon the prospect of a very improved state of trade between this country and America during the ensuing winter. It was stated by one of our most active merchants at a public dinner last week, that orders to the amount of at least £100,000 were received by the Great Western when she arrived from her October trip across the Atlantic.

Birmingham Advertiser.

Manchester Trade.—During the latter part of last week there was an improved demand for yarn, principally for the East India markets; and the increased prices demanded by the spinners in consequence of the late advance in cotton, were more readily obtained than previously. On Tuesday, however, the appearance of frost, (which rendered the closing of the Elbe by no means an improbable event) had some effect in checking the demand for Germany, and the market was more quiet. The demand for manufactured goods continues to be good for this advanced season of the year.—*Manchester Guardian*.

London, Nov. 10th.—Among the most important communications received from the Turkish capital, was a letter which appeared in *The Sun* of Saturday, dated 28th ult., which stated that the Russian Ambassador at the Porte had addressed a remonstrance to the Sultan, in which his Excellency emphatically observed, that unless his Highness disannulled the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Turkey, the Emperor's master would regard it as a violation of the Treaty of Ukiar Skelessi, and consequently as a declaration of war against Russia. This is probable, and we trust true; though as yet we have received no additional information upon the subject. That the main provisions of the treaty just concluded between Great Britain and the Porte amount to a positive revocation of the treaty of Ukiar Skelessi, the purchase of a secret fraudulent negotiation on the part of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, is a fact not to be disputed, and one which of all others rounds most to the credit of the Government of her Britannic Majesty. By the 5th article of the Commercial Treaty, the Porte throws open the Dardanelles to British shipping, without any restriction whatever; consequently, there is not only an end put to the treaty of Ukiar Skelessi, but Russia is deprived, by a single stroke of pacific policy, of the cherished object of the intrigues of her Cabinet for upwards of a century.

BELGIUM.

An article in the *Commerce*, states positively, that the London conference were unanimous in decreeing that no alteration be made in the treaty of the 24 articles, but that, (The French) Minister had induced a delay in the execution of the measure until after the French Chambers should have assembled, as they would have sufficient unpopular matter to reply to without their consent to the dismemberment of Belgium. The *Commerce* states further, that Prussia is charged with enforcing the treaty, and that preparatory to it a large Prussian force was being concentrated in the Rhenish provinces, under the pretext that disturbances were apprehended about the Cologne affair.

The Catholic party in Belgium are stated by a correspondent of the *Journal General* to be making serious preparations for an armed resistance to the execution of the 24 articles, so far as they relate to the division of the Belgium territory.

"NINE TAILORS MAKE A MAN."—This sentence, which had its origin in the grateful mind of one who had received his start in life from the charity of the craft, has now, from an ignorance of the circumstance, entirely lost its meaning. The term had its origin in the following manner: In 1742, an orphan beggar boy applied for alms at a fashionable tailor's shop, in London, in which nine journeymen were employed. His interesting appearance opened the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed nine shillings for the relief of the little stranger. With this capital, our little hero purchased fruit, which he retained at a profit. From this beginning, he rose to great wealth and distinction, and when he set up his carriage, he had painted on the panel, "Nine tailors made me a man."

A WOGDERFUL DOG.

We learn from the Boston Herald that while a gentleman his wife, child and dog, were walking near the Providence Rail road, the child unperceived by its father, strayed upon the track. At that moment the train of cars were coming forward at full speed when the dog jumped forward seized the little trembler by the waist, and brought him safe from the track, scarcely had he accomplished this feat when the lumbering locomotive came puffing by.

IRISH WIT.

An English officer, who was called to suppress a riot in some part of Ireland, upon arriving on the ground, commanded the mob to disperse, when one of the number stepped up to him, and said—"You want us to be off, to be sure, don't you?" "Yes," answered the officer, "and you had better go quick, for you want like the smell of gunpowder." "The smell of powder did you say?" the devil a bit do we care for that—it's the balls we fear."

A GOOD REASON.

A young Amoroso at a political festival, gave the following toast:—"The Ladies"—We admire them, because of their beauty—respect them, because of their virtue—adore them, because of their intelligence—and love them, because we can't help it."

In 1840 it will be four hundred years since the invention of the art of printing.

A young lady in Vermont has recently recovered no less than \$22,000 from her sweetheart who had broken his promise to marry her. If this dear girl could manage to make two or three such contracts, she might spend the remainder of her life in a very easy style of heart broken independence.

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!

REMINISCENCES.
Retrospections are but too often attended with pain and regret—but after a period of 15 years, during which term S. J. Sylvester has been constantly engaged in the same business, he can triumphantly assert that his exertions have been most eminently successful, and that the early information conveyed by the Reporter, and the prompt attention to Correspondents have been productive of Fortunes to Thousands.

S. J. Sylvester is both proud and happy to thank his friends for their patronage, and to assure them of unabated zeal in all that appertains to every branch of his business; and respectfully invites a particular attention to the very Brilliant Schemes to be drawn in FEBRUARY—equal to any ever before offered, and in which Sylvester is determined to see some of the CAPITALS.

The public is requested to be careful in addressing
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.

THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL
RECEIVE \$30,000 NET!

Virginia Wellbush Lottery, Class 1, for 1839—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Feb. 2—78 numbers, 12 ballots.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$35,294, 10 Prizes of \$1,500.
1 " 12,000, 30 " 1,200.
1 " 7,000, 50 " 1,000.
1 " 3,895, 50 " 500.
1 " 2,500, 70 " 200.

Tickets only \$10. A certificate of a Package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for \$140—Shares in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME.

Virginia State Lottery

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 9, 1839.

GRAND CAPITALS.
1 Prize of—\$30,000, 1 Prize of—\$2,165.
1 " 10,000, 25 " 1,000.
1 " 7,000, 50 " 500.
1 " 5,000, 50 " 200.
1 " 4,000, 88 " 150.
1 " 3,000, 100 " 100.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this fine scheme will be sent for \$130. Shares in proportion.

Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland.
Class No. 5 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. Feb. 13, 1839.

CAPITALS.
1 Prize of—\$20,000, 20 Prizes of—\$1,000.
1 " 5,000, 20 " 500.
1 " 3,000, 30 " 250.
1 " 2,000, 40 " 200.
1 " 1,057, 100 " 100.

Tickets Five Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for Seventy Dollars. Shares in proportion.

50,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 16, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of—\$50,000, 10 Prizes of—\$1,000.
1 " 10,000, 10 " 750.
1 " 5,000, 12 " 500.
1 " 4,000, 25 " 300.
1 " 3,000, 75 " 200.
1 " 2,000, 100 " 100.
1 " 1,615, 100 " 100.

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for on \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Maryland State Lottery.

Class 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Feb. 20, 1839.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of—\$20,000, 20 Prizes of—\$1,000.
1 " 5,000, 20 " 500.
1 " 3,000, 30 " 250.
1 " 2,000, 155 " 100.
1 " 1,640, 100 " 100.

Tickets only Five Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$65—Shares in proportion.

Virginia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 23, 1839.

CAPITALS.
1 Prize of—\$30,000, 30 Prizes of—\$1,500.
1 " 10,000, 50 " 500.
1 " 8,000, 50 " 400.
1 " 5,000, 50 " 300.
1 " 4,000, 100 " 200.
1 " 3,120, 65 " 100.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 26 tickets will be sent for \$140—Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, and 22 Wall-st.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Lewis Peel's lot in Lexington, on Tuesday the 25th December, a DARK GRAY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about five years old. He has some white on his withers, white spots on his belly, and a long thin tail with a little white on the end of it. The tail, however, might have been clipped by the thief, if stolen. I will give Thirty Dollars for the Horse and thief, or pay all reasonable charges for the Horse alone, delivered to me in Lexington, on the Turnpike Road.

SAMUEL KNOCK.

January 3, 1839 1-4t

RAISINS—50 boxes, halves and quarter boxes very superior Bunch Raisins, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Nov 20, 1838 No. 10, Main-st.

CORDIALS.—A few cases Moriskind and assorted CORDIALS—just received.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lexington, Nov 20, 1838. No. 10, Main-st.

JABEZ BEACH.

A T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-t

RANAWAY

FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 23d October, a negro man named LAWSON, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle; no marks recollect, except those on his back, is cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lexington.

Nov. 15, 1838 40-tf

A. WICKLIFFE.

Kentucky State Lottery,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 3, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Md., Class No. 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, January 9, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$15,000, 20 Prizes of \$150.
1 " 10,000, 20 " 125.
1 " 2,000, 200 " 100.
1 " 1,500, 62 " 50.
1 " 1,400, 62 " 30.
1 " 1,153, 62 " 25.
10 " 1,000, 124 " 20.
10 " 500, 4,226 " 10.
10 " 250, 24,583 " 5.
10 " 200, 200 " 5.

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

Kentucky State Lottery,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 4, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Richmond Academy, Class 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, January 12, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$40,000, 50 Prizes of \$200.
1 " 10,000, 63 " 150.
1 " 7,000, 63 " 120.
1 " 6,000, 63 " 100.
1 " 5,000, 63 " 80.
1 " 4,000, 63 " 60.
1 " 3,270, 126 " 50.
25 " 1,000, 126 " 40.
25 " 500, 3,654 " 20.
50 " 250, 23,436 " 10.

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 5, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$20,000, 155 Prizes of \$100.
1 " 5,000, 63 " 50.
1 " 3,000, 63 " 40.
1 " 2,000, 126 " 30.
1 " 1,640, 126 " 20.
20 " 1,000, 3,780 " 10.
20 " 300, 23,436 " 5.
20 " 150, 150 " 5.

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 6, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association, Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Jan. 19, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$30,000, 130 Prizes of \$200.
1 " 10,000, 65 " 100.
1 " 4,000, 65 " 80.
1 " 3,000, 65 " 50.
1 " 2,500, 65 " 40.
1 " 1,797, 130 " 30.
50 " 1,000, 4,680 " 20.
50 " 400, 27,040 " 10.
50 " 300, 300 " 10.

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington,
Main street, next door to the Library.

GREEN-HILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year, (1839). The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 6 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education. Much care and exertion are used to inculcate *Opinions, Feelings, and Maxims*, founded in *Magnanimity, Right Reason and Christian Morality*; it being quite as important to develop and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be \$150, if paid in advance—if not paid in advance \$175 will invariably be charged, one-half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Stationery, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25. Use of Piano \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12 per session. Books and Stationery will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.

No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases of long continued illness.

Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. Todd, Lexington, or at the School.

HUGH B. TODD, Principal.

Nov 22, 1838 47-2m

Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets.

A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.
No. 52, Marble Front

Dec. 21, 1837 51-4t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cartwright, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Jr.
J. McCAULEY.

THE undersigned having this day purchased of John Cartwright, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of GROCERIES, will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

At the Election, on Saturday last, for Mayor and Councilmen, for the City of Lexington, the following was the result:

WARDS.					
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	TOTAL.
C. H. Wickliffe,	58	66	95	70	289
G. L. Postlethwaite,	46	45	63	72	226
Stephen Chipley,	33	63	36	19	151
J. Ashton,	3	7	11	12	33

The following gentlemen were elected Councilmen for the present year:

WARD No. 1.—William A. Leavy, John W. Russell, and Joseph Chaw.

WARD No. 2.—Harry L. Bodley, Michael Gaugh, and John T. Lewis.

WARD No. 3.—Samuel C. Trotter, John B. Johnson, and William Wilson.

WARD No. 4.—Benjamin C. Blincoe, Benj. F. Graves, and Augustus Hall.

We present our thanks to Mr. Vice President Johnson, to Mr. Clay, of the Senate, and Mr. Hawes, of the House of Representatives, for the many valuable documents which they have so politely forwarded to us, during the present Session of Congress, and ask a continuance of similar favors.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the *Oratorio of Sacred Music*, to be given at St. Peter's Church, on to-morrow evening. When it is borne in mind that the members of this society are not numerous—that they have erected one of the most splendid edifices, for a Church, in our City, and have lately put up the largest and best toned Organ in the West, it must be evident that many debts have been incurred; to enable them to meet, which is one object of the contemplated Oratorio. Taking these circumstances into consideration, and further, that much pleasure may be anticipated by the lovers of music, it is hoped and believed there will be a crowded house.

The lovers of the fine arts had a great treat for three days, by the exhibition of the Statue of Cleopatra, on Friday, Saturday and Monday last. For perfect symmetry, and correctness of execution, it is pronounced equal, if not superior to any piece of statuary ever exhibited in the United States. It was yesterday removed to Frankfort, where it will remain for a few days.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Anniversary of this brilliant affair was celebrated in this City on Tuesday, the 8th of January, by firing at 12 o'clock, a salute of 26 guns.

When Col. Benton passed through Lexington, he was met by a number of his friends at the Phoenix Hotel. On that occasion Col. Benton gave the following sentiment:

"The Democracy of Lexington, Ky.—Like Asbestos in the fires, purified, brightened, improved and refined by the flames kindled to consume it."

From Congress we have but little to notice of interest. Mr. Adams and Mr. Wise, seem as usual to consume the time of Congress with long speeches, which are not likely to terminate in any good result.

It is known that Mr. Adams proposed to adopt strong measures against Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to England, for his daring to resent an insult offered to himself and country, by Daniel O'Connell. On the 31st December, Mr. Adams "sent a letter to the chair which was read by the Clerk of the House. The letter was post marked Montgomery, Alabama, and was received by one of the last mails.

The letter threatens Mr. Adams with assassination; and the writer says he shall be here on the 2d January, (Wednesday) and will on that day, if opportunity offers, shoot Mr. Adams in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The writer states further that he is a friend of Mr. Stevenson, and feels himself as such aggrieved by Mr. Adams' resolutions in relation to Mr. Stevenson and Daniel O'Connell. The writer also states that when Mr. C. Perry returns to the United States he will call J. Q. Adams to account. The writer, I believe, signs himself B. I. Conwell."

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of fine taste and high respectability, dated Nashville 30 December:

"I am much pleased with your friend Mr. Hart. He has taken the best likeness (bust) of Gen. Jackson I ever saw. It is perfect, beyond any thing of the kind ever seen in this country."

How ridiculous men sometimes render themselves, by desiring to be conspicuous. On Monday, the last day of December, Mr. Garland of Va. offered a resolution that when this House adjourn, it adjourn until Wednesday. Mr. Shirrod Williams, of Kentucky, proposed instead of Wednesday, the first Monday of December next! Thus affecting to wish to close the session, without performing any of the important duties for which he was sent to Congress. The proposition was too ridiculous, for even Mr. Williams to have been serious in the proposition.

FIRE.—The house of Mr. William Milligan, about 6 miles from this City, on Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, was consumed by fire, on the morning of the 2d, a little before daylight. The family was not at home, and all the furniture was destroyed.

To the Commonwealth are we indebted for the list of acts passed by the Kentucky Legislature.

The same paper gives the following account of the resolutions introduced into the Senate at an early day of the session, by Mr. Deatty of Mason:

COMMISSIONERS TO OHIO.—On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives again went into committee of the whole on the resolutions relating to the interference of citizens of Ohio with the slave property of Kentucky. These resolutions had been extensively discussed before the recess. The debate was resumed by Mr. Buckner, of Green, in opposition to the resolutions, and in favor of the substitute. He was followed by Mr. Morehead, of Franklin, Mr. Gray, of Christian, and Mr. Marshall, of Woodford, in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Buckner made a reply to some remarks of Mr. Marshall, and the committee then rose, no amendments having been adopted.—When the resolutions were reported back to the House, the previous question was called and sustained, and the question being taken on the passage of the preamble and resolutions, as they came from the Senate, they were adopted by a vote of 79 to 12. On Thursday, the two Houses went into an election of Commissioners, when the Hon. James T. Morehead and the Hon. J. Speed Smith were elected. The vote for Mr. Morehead was unanimous, with the exception of the vote of Mr. Nuttall, Senator from Henry, who voted for Mr. Rowan and Mr. Bibb. The vote for Mr. Speed Smith was the same with that given to Mr. Morehead, with the exception of Col. Jesup, Senator from Todd and Christian, who voted only for the first named (Mr. Morehead) commissioners.

Thus has been brought to a close one of the most interesting and important subjects which have occupied the Kentucky Legislature for years. The debate was eminently creditable to the talents and patriotism of the General Assembly.—Upon one point there was no discrepancy of opinion, and that was the most material, to-wit, the necessity for some legislation on the part of Ohio, to prevent the interference with the property of Kentucky. As to the mode by which the attention of the Ohio Legislature should be called to it, there were differences of sentiment as to which would be the most respectful. Our Legislature, animated by a sincere desire to maintain the most friendly relations with a sister State, and aware at the same time of the delicate nature of the questions involved, pays her the high compliment of sending two of our distinguished statesmen, to represent in person the grievances of which Kentucky complains. We have no fears but that they will be received with every mark of courtesy, and that the mission will tend, in a great degree, to allay all excitement, and place the future relations of the two States, upon that amiable basis which has so long characterized them.

We also learn from the Commonwealth, that Mr. Dixon of the Senate, has introduced a bill to create and establish a real estate Bank of Kentucky, and gives the following view of the manner in which the stock is to be raised, and the branches located. Rumor says the bill will probably pass:

"Two millions of the stock to be subscribed by the State, and three millions by individuals, companies and corporations. On the amount to be taken by individuals, 25 per cent. will be required to be paid in cash at stated periods and by instalments. To enable the stockholders to raise the residue of the stock, they are authorized to execute mortgages upon real estate to the bank, which real estate is to be of twice the value of the stock to be secured, and to embrace the stock also paid in. Upon doing of which, the State issues her scrip or bonds, to the bank for the benefit of the branch which has raised the subscriptions and secured the mortgages, which scrip is to bear an interest of 5 per cent., and not to be sold at less than par, and redeemable at such times as may be agreed on within five years after the expiration of the charter. The proceeds of the sale of the scrip to be used to bank on.

The branches to be located by two-thirds of the stockholders of each branch, and in the event of their failing to locate, the parent board to locate the branch. The dividends upon the individual stock to go to the payment,—first, of the interest on the State bonds, and the residue to the payment of the stock subscribed."

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

1. An act for the benefit of James Bartley, sheriff of Greenup county. This act relates to the settlement with the Auditor.
2. An act to authorize elections to be held in the Glasgow and Scottville turnpike road. The act directs the elections to be held in Glasgow, on the first Monday in January, annually; prescribes the number of officers &c.
3. An act to change the place of voting in the Rensselaer precinct, in Butler county. Changed from Rensselaer to Elzabeth Hamilton's, in Rochester.
4. An act to change the names of Mary Ann Bramley and Abigail Ann Bramley. Names changed to that of Denny, and they legitimated as the children of Henry Denny.
5. An act for the benefit of John L. Cole of Barren county. Makes him capable of inheriting the estate of John Cole.
6. An act for the benefit of Mary Ann Sellers and Sarah E. Sellers. Changes their names to that of Perry, and makes them capable of inheriting the estate of Jno. S. Perry.
7. An act to change the place of voting at the Mullikin precinct, in Fleming county. Changes it from Robert Allen's to George S. Lowry's store in Centreville.
8. An act for the benefit of Eliza Hancock. Changes her name to that of Eliza Clark.
9. An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Logan and Simpson counties. Relates to their settlement with the Auditor of Public Accounts.
10. An act to allow an additional Constable to the county of Hardin. The constable to reside in the neighborhood of John Miller.
11. An act allowing an additional Constable to the county of Marion. The constable to be located in the neighborhood of Wilson Edmonson.
12. An act to change the place of voting in the Quick-sand and Crawford precincts, in Estill county, and Dennis precinct in Washington county, and to establish an election precinct in Pulaski county. The Quick-sand precinct changed from Nathan Gibbs' to Andrew Pence's on Holley creek; the Crawford precinct from Archibald Crawford's to James McGuire, Jr., on the Middle fork of Kentucky; in the Dennis precinct, from William Sutherland's to Doctor Alford's. The place of voting at the Pulaski precinct, to be at the store of Paris, Woods and Erwin, at the Coal Mines.
13. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Lincoln county. Relates to his return of his delinquent list of militia fines.
14. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Garrard county. Relates to his return of his delinquent list of militia fines.
15. An act to change the name of James Babcock. Name changed to that of James Austin.
16. An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington.
17. An act providing for a change of venue in a prosecution for felony against Joel (alias) Joseph Turnham, Jr. Venue changed from the Jefferson to the Carroll circuit court.
18. An act for the benefit of Richard C. Jett, sheriff of Daviess county, and the sheriff of Hopkins county. Relates to their settlement with the Auditor.

19. An act to amend the law incorporating the town of Simpsonville in Shelby county.
20. An act for the benefit of the estate of David Campbell. Authorizes a bill to be filed in the Green circuit court, and directs what proceedings are to be had thereon.
21. An act for the benefit of John W. Simpson. The forfeiture for non-payment of taxes on 300 acres of land in Livingston county, listed in the name of Henry Berlinger, is to ensure to the benefit of Simpson.

The Louisville City Gazette, of 29th. Dec. says:

"The case of the Messrs. Wilkinson and Murdaugh, for the killing of Rohwell and Meeks, has just closed before the Examining Court.—Judge Joyce presiding. Doctor Wilkinson was discharged, Judge Wilkinson and Mr. Murdaugh were held to bail; the former in \$50,000, the latter in \$5,000. The bail was given and the prisoners left the Court House, without disturbance.

From the Observer & Reporter.

CUMBERLAND FORD, KY. JAN. 2, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—As I have been accustomed for some years past, to give you a list of Stock passing this place for market, I again submit to you, below, a list for the past year, with a calculation of the probable value in the market. There has passed,

4039 Horses,	probable value in	\$577,380
3177 Mules,	do. do. do.	
68764 Hogs,	do. do. do.	962,693
4549 Beef Cattle,	do. do. do.	227,450
3250 Sheep,	do. do. do.	13,000

Total amount, 1,780,423

A very handsome sum per annum to be brought through this one mountainous channel into our State. This sum discounted at 4 per cent. (which is perhaps an average loss sustained on Southern paper,) then our speculators must lose \$71,217. I think to save this sum to the enterprising, the Legislature of Kentucky should grant a charter to the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Bank. It surely would have a tendency to produce an equilibrium in the currency, which would be of vast importance to the enterprising citizens of Kentucky.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
JAMES RENFRO.

THE LEVEE SINKING AGAIN.—The New Orleans Picayune slip of the 20th inst. says—"Some forty or fifty yards of the Levee, nearly fronting Mandeville street, sunk about two feet yesterday morning. The Municipality had just completed a fine wharf at the place."

The tolls on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in North Carolina, amounted to 4000 dollars during the month of November.

A CARD.
We, the undersigned, desirous of seeing established in this City, a FEMALE SCHOOL of a high order, take the liberty to state that we are satisfied that MRS. FALES is duly competent and every way qualified for such an establishment. We have perused various letters and testimonials from the East, which prove beyond a doubt that she was not only an experienced and approved Teacher of Young Ladies, but also, that her parentage and family connections are of the highest respectability; and that she has ever moved in the highest circle of society. In short, we are satisfied, that Parents in Lexington and its vicinity, cannot do better by their daughters, than to entrust their education with MRS. FALES; and most cheerfully and confidently commend her to their patronage and favor.

B. B. Smith, B. W. Dalry,
W. H. Richardson, Robert Wickliffe,
G. Robinson, R. Davidson,
Jas. Fishback, Jas. E. Davis,
H. L. Bodley, T. B. Pinckard,
Wm. M. Brand, S. M. Norl,
E. W. Craig, E. Macallister.

Lexington, January 10, 1890.

At the annual meeting of the Lexington Independent Fire Company No. 1, held January 5th, 1890, the following persons were elected Officers for the present year:

C. W. CLOUD, President.
L. Young, 1st Engineer, Thomas Dolan, Secretary,
W. P. Browning, 2d do. T. C. Orest, Treasurer,
H. W. Taylor, 3d do. C. Young, Visitor.
Directors.—W. A. Leavy, D. A. Sayre, W. H. Rainey,
Wm. F. Tod, J. McHard, M. Gaugh, D. Bradford,
T. C. Orest, J. Bruen, R. S. Todd, J. Putnam, John Cornwall.

FIRE OR LADDER MEN.—Charles Young, E. Eagle, Robert King, Thomas Dolan, C. Shryock, Smith Clarke, T. J. Harrison, J. C. King, J. C. Buchanan, W. H. Newberry, John Cordry, A. Young, Isaiah King, W. Taylor, John Clark, P. W. Gaugh, P. Edge, Macey Thowits, A. Voris, H. W. Taylor, Hiram Shaw.

ENGINE MEN.—J. W. Cloud, R. S. T. Cloud, R. Gordon, J. Soister, Willard F. Toft, R. B. Hamilton, R. Fleming, R. Long, J. McMurtry, W. L. Stevenson, William Venable, M. Giron, J. C. Young, R. Cotton, D. Young, S. McMeekin.

A GRAND ORATORIO

SACRED MUSIC will be given at St. Peter's Church, on Friday (to-morrow) evening the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock.

The most scientific Musicians and Amateurs of the City have volunteered their services for the occasion.—Mr. Tucco will preside at the splendid new Organ, just erected in the Church.

Tickets of admission (\$1 each,) may be had at all the Stores, at Mr. Giron's, and at Mr. Christy's Auction Store.

Jan. 10, 1890 2-1t

TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,
Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Nox, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

House-gut eis, Pipe-pipe and Stoves,
Of all kinds, are kept constantly on hand, or made to order, and a Large and General assortment of TINWARE will always be kept on hand for Retail.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 6, 1890.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1890.

A DIVIDEND of four and three fourths per cent. out of the profits of this Bank for the last six months, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books at Lexington, on or after the 14th instant, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York on or after the 20th instant. By order,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

January 9, 1890.—2-4w

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, Ky. on the first day of January, 1890, which, if not taken out before the first of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Sarah Miss
Allen Augustus, Lieut. U. Harrison Jo.
S. Army
Akin Mary Miss 2
Anul Charles P.
Anderson Mr.
Anderson Joseph W. 2
Arnold Mathew R. Col.
Arnett Buras
Asbury Henry 4
Athy Presley 2
Atkin James
Bacon L. S.
Ball C. W.
Barry Fra's. E., Pass. Mid.
U. S. Navy
Barnett Amanda Miss 2
Bartlee Jas. D.
Bartlett G. W.
Barton Joshua
Bates N. P.
Baldwin Wm.
Brayman Ira
Blanchard Asa
Blair A. H. Mrs. 2
Blackmore Ellen Mrs.
Blair Mr.
Blackburn E. H. 2
Blackburn Geo. E. Capt.
Bell Catherine Mrs.
Benton Loyd Maj.
Benton Sarah Mrs. 2
Beverly D. Mrs.
Beard Martha Mrs. 2
Bell Elizabeth Miss
Bell William
Berry George
Bell Jas. R.
Berthe Joseph E. Master
Bristow James
Brighton
Brie Henry Capt.
Boid A.
Boon William
Boyd David
Bradrick Farman
Browning Joshua R.
Brook Jeremiah
Brown S. M.
Brown Charles
Brown James
Burton Alfred L.
Burgess R. W.
Burbage
Burrier Catharine Miss
Burrier John
Brink Daniel
Busby Matilda Miss 2
Byrns Elizabeth E. Miss
Carr Jeremiah
Carr Larely Miss
Carr William, Stone-cutter
Campbell Chas. A. Rev.
Carter John
Calvert Catharine Mrs.
Cavanaugh Thomas
Carpenter Samuel
Canbourn William
Carter Dean
Calvert Thos. R.
Carey Fountain
Card Dayton T. 1
Clarke Mr.
Clarke John B. Capt.
Chapman J. L. Dr. 2
Clarke John L. Miss
Chadwell William
Chambers Ann Miss
Chapman Kate Mrs.
Clarke Thomas
Craig Joseph
Craig Chas. F. 2
Cheshier John S. Dr.
Crawford Dr.
Clement E. L. 3
Clemens David
Chinn Joel H.
Clifford Rebecca Mrs.
Christopher David S.
Crimm Lewis and John
Colyer C. Capt.
Cochran Patrick 2
Combs William
Conner J. B. R.
Cowan William 2
Constable James
Colvert N. L.
Condra John L.
Coleman Loyd R.
Clock John
Croper Thos.
Crockett Malinda Mrs.
Cocks William
Conner William
Cummins John D.
Cluxton Eliza Mrs.
Cunningham Arthur
Cunningham Wm. H.
Curle Clayton
Crystal James E.
Davis James
Davis Achilles
Davis James T.
Dalton Joseph
Drake B. P. Dr.
Demastes Foster
Deverill Hugh
Dillon H. M. Miss
Disman Robt. A.
Dormon Franklin
Dougherty George W.
Dodd Nancy Miss
Douglass John
Duke Basil
Duval A. P.
Dunlap Alex. Col.
Dunbar A. W.
Dwyer Andrew
Earp Joshua
Echin J. P. 2
Ellis Thomas J.
Emmel William B.
Emms Sylvester
Emmons S. 2
Emby Joel
Everett Wm. H.
Fothergill William
Francisco A.
Frame L. F.
Fields S. Mrs.
Fields Elizabeth Miss
Frisbee John R.
Fortune Justus R.
Gardner Francis Capt.
Garner E. C. 2
Garner Cardella Miss
Gray James S.
Gray Thomas
Graves Mary Mrs.
Graves Thomas C.
Grout D. B.
Grason George
Green Emily Miss
Green Rebecca Mrs.
Greenwell Emily F. Miss
Gibbs Mary R. Miss
Giddings R. Rev.
Gibbsy Lewis K.
Griffith John
Goin & Co.
Goodrich John
Gormley Patrick
Grooms Elijah
Grooms Cassander G. Miss
Groves L. M. Miss
Grime Joel Capt.
Gublett William
Hale G.
Hall Polly Mrs.
Hall William M.
Hall Walton
Hall James C.

Patterson John
Padings Margaret Ann Miss
Pewitt J. M.
Price Amanda Miss
Price Graham
Price Wm. B.
Price E. R.
Price Wm.
Pierson Moses
Pond L. K.
Powers Thomas
Powell Thomas W.
Poindexter Henry
Pond John
Purdum Benj.
Raiwith Casander
Renfro Wm.
Reid John J.
Reed Mary B. Miss 3
Rease Arthur
Rankin Daniel, colored
Rake John
Rankin Henry
Ringer Sanford
Richardson T.
Right George S.
Roy Cable C. 2
Rollins James 2
Rowland David
Roberts Wm.
Robert Robson
Robertson Frank
Rogers James 2
Rogers Thomas J.
Rogers Lewis
Rogers C. C.
Rogers Fanny Mrs.
Rogers Jefferson
Rucker A. Dr.
Rucker Joseph B.
Ruark Thomas P.
Russell Wm. R.
Runch Wm.
Redman Chas.
Sanders Louisa Mrs.
Sanderson Mrs.
Sanderson Emily Miss
Stair Tobias W.
Sharp John
Shaw James
Stamps Louisa Miss
Sheridan Patrick
Stevenson S. H.
Speed Matlar
Steel John
Shelville Ann Miss
Stevens James 2
Smileer Peter
Sweeney Martin
Scip John
Shaton Joseph
Smith Joseph R.
Smith Obadience Miss 2
Smith William
Smith Theobald
Smith W. W.
Smith Newton A.
Smith Elijah
Singleton Francis R.
Simpson Martha Miss
Simon & Kenrick
Simpson James
Stone Wm. H.
Stone Edward
Scott Wm.
Sodasky James
Scott Moses W.
Stone Rev. Barton

Strong David O.
Stoddard Louisa Mrs.
Shuter Edward
Stubbsfield Wm.
Stuven Robert Gardner
Taylor Mary Ann Mrs.
Taylor P. Mrs.
Taylor C. F.
Talbot Leonard B.
Tampine Milant Mrs.
Tankersly Fountain
Tanner J. H.
Thompson Mason
Thomson H. J. Dr.
Thompson W. C.
Thompson John J.
Thompson Pike
Thompson James K.
Thompson P. M.
Todd Eliza Mrs.
Todd Elizabeth L. Mrs.
Todd Mrs.
Turnbull John
Turner Wm.
Tucker John H.
Tucker Lucy Mrs.
Tucker Mathew
Tolly James G.
Turner Mary, colored
Urquhart Alice Mrs.
Utes Sampson
Uttinger Jacob
Varble Nancy Mrs.
Vally Pelagia Miss
Vannon John
Vance Harrison 2
Veach Henson 2
Walker Sabrina Miss 2
Walker Wm.
Walker Jacob
Walker Joseph
Wallace John
Wallace Margaret Mrs.
Wallace William
Washam David
Watt A. D. Miss
Ward Ann S. Miss
Walden Rachel Mrs.
Wattmore Mrs.
Wheeler T. H.
Wheeler James
Welch Elizabeth Miss
Wheeler Charles A.
Weeene S. Dr.
Webb John T.
Webster Larkin
Wigart Horace A.
Wickliffe William
Wiley Bushnell B.
Willis John
Wincoat Joseph
Wilson R. J.
Wilson John H.
Wilson James C.
William Abner & Moses
Williams Edward
Williams W. G.
White Nelson
Whitman Ann J. Miss
Whittington James
Young Jane, of color
Young Frances A. Miss
Young Richard B.
Young Joseph
Young Poldo
Young John R. Dr.

JOSEPH PICKLIN, P. M.

January 10, 1890 2-3t

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a small tract of VALUABLE LAND, six miles from Lexington, on the waters of Shunk's run, Fayette county, near the Versailles Turnpike Road. The tract contains about 75 ACRES; about 20 acres of which are fine for Hemp. There is an excellent spring and plenty of good stock water, and a good Dwelling House. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the Land. Terms moderate. Enquire of Mr. James O'Meara, Lexington, or to the subscriber 6 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road. P. DORSEY.

Jan. 10, 1890 2-3t [Observer 3 times.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS and MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DUNICK.

January 3, 1890 1-t No. 15, Hunt's Row.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the dwelling house of J. Penny, in Lexington, on Saturday the 12th of January, 1890, the following property, to-wit:

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, one about 40 years old, and the other about 20. The oldest has a child about 5 years old, which will be sold with the mother. Both of them are excellent cooks and good house servants.

A NEGRO BOY about 17 or 18 years old, and a first rate house servant; a one horse Carriage, Harness and Horse; also, a Saddle Horse; also, 2 Milch Cows; the House and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Sideboard, Bureau, Secretary, Glass and China-Ware, and a great variety of other valuable articles. Also, one SPLENDID PIANO FORTE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Four months credit will be given on all sums over \$10, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with approved security; \$10 and under, cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. F. CURD.

DAVID MCGOWAN.

Lexington, Jan. 3, 1890 1-t

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Nathan Bosworth, two FILLES: one a Bay, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, about 15 hands high, the right hind foot mangled, appraised at \$40; also, the other a Sorrel, supposed to be two years old; the left hind foot white—appraised at \$20, by D. C. Bigbee, and Wm Gray, this 5th Nov. 1889.

Copy—attest, DANIEL BRADFORD, J.P.
Dec 20—51-3t J. C. RODES, Clk.

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner of Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

W. S. VANPELT.

Lexington, June 25, 1888 26-t

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET-MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, and on good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to funerals calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1889 36-tf

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Baltimore, just received by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

No. 10, Main street, Lex.

Nov 10, 1889.

